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LETTER DATED 28 JULY 1999 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 864 (1993) CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, I have the honour to transmit herewith the report on my recent visit, in July 1999, to Europe and Algeria regarding implementation of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA). I would be grateful if the present letter, together with the report, is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robert R. FOWLER
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 864 (1993)
concerning the situation in Angola

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Annex

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

Report on the Chairman's visit to Europe and participation in the seventieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, July 1999

1. In his report to the Security Council on his May 1999 visit to central and southern Africa (S/1999/644, annex), the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola indicated that a second visit, principally to Europe, was planned for the summer. This is the report on that second visit to Algeria, Belgium, France, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from 6 to 17 July 1999. The present report should be read in conjunction with that of 4 June 1999 (S/1999/644).

2. The purpose of the July visit was to continue to discuss ways to improve the implementation of measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) contained in Security Council resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998). Those measures include prohibitions on the direct or indirect export of diamonds by UNITA, the sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products to UNITA, the provision or movement of funds and financial resources to UNITA, UNITA's representation abroad and travel by its senior representatives and adult members of their immediate families, and the sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related matériel and other forms of military assistance (extracts of the relevant provisions are contained in appendix I to the above-mentioned Chairman's report of 4 June 1999). Specific objectives of the July were visit were:

(a) To increase awareness of the sanctions regime and to engage Governments, private companies and opinion leaders in discussion to identify measures to improve the effectiveness of the Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA;

(b) To explore opportunities for collaboration between the Security Council and international governmental and non-governmental organizations in improving the effectiveness of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA;

(c) To urge Governments to implement the resolutions of the Security Council and to enact the necessary legislation and regulations to this end;

(d) To request Member States, companies and individuals to provide the Committee with information on violations of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA.

3. As was the case with the visit in May, the Chairman's second visit did not constitute an investigation of specific allegations of sanctions violations. Reports of such violations will instead be considered by the expert panels

established by the Council in its resolution 1237 (1999), which will report to the Council through the Chairman before the end of 1999 or shortly thereafter.

4. The recommendations contained in the present report are intended to complement those contained in the Chairman's report of 4 June 1999 and should be read in conjunction with them. The Chairman's intention remains that his substantive recommendations be first considered by the expert panels before being considered in detail by the Security Council.

Consultations with Governments

5. While in Belgium and the United Kingdom for consultations with private companies and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, the Chairman consulted with the Governments of both countries on steps that might be taken to render more effective the Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA. While in London, the Chairman also had the opportunity to appear before the House of Commons Select Committee on International Development and to address the British-Angola Forum at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

6. The Chairman met with representatives of the Government of Ukraine as one of several central and eastern European countries on or through the territories of which violations of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA were alleged to have occurred. The Chairman received categorical assurances from senior Ukrainian officials that such allegations of violations of Council-imposed sanctions by Ukraine were without foundation and that Ukraine was fully in compliance with international laws and norms relating to the enforcement of such sanctions.

7. Senior officials outlined, in detail, the measures that had been taken by the Government of Ukraine to further tighten export control procedures in response to allegations of sanctions violations, notwithstanding the fact that such allegations had never been substantiated and that Ukraine stood to incur a substantial economic cost as a result of the imposition of still tighter export control measures and the denial of permission for imperfectly documented or otherwise suspect shipments to transit Ukrainian territory. Current export control measures include the creation of a Committee on Export Control Policy and Military Technical Cooperation with Foreign Countries which, under the direction of the President, vets all prospective export contracts; the imposition of a restriction on the number of companies permitted to export military goods, broadly defined; the imposition of a requirement that military exports be delivered only once the relevant end-user certificates had been verified and that such deliveries be accompanied by a representative of the export company concerned all the way to the end-use destination. The officials with whom the Chairman met were confident that export control provisions were such that no authorization had ever been given for arms exports which might have resulted in the delivery of arms to UNITA.

8. Measures relating to mercenaries were also discussed. These include legislation providing for serious penalties for Ukrainian nationals proven to have engaged in mercenary activity or of otherwise violating Ukraine's practice of deploying military personnel abroad only in support of United Nations-mandated military operations.

9. The Chairman's meetings with Ukrainian officials included discussion of Ukraine's manufacturing capacity for the cutting and polishing of diamonds, which employs some 3,000 individuals, and of the legal framework relating to diamond imports and exports, under which the purchasing of diamonds from UNITA is specifically prohibited and individuals importing rough diamonds into Ukraine without the necessary documentation risk both prosecution and the confiscation of the diamonds. Officials stated categorically that import and export control provisions made the bartering of diamonds for weapons impossible.

10. Senior officials of the Government of Ukraine informed the Chairman of their Government's efforts to investigate the various allegations of Ukrainian sanctions violations, including the dispatch of the Deputy Foreign Minister of Ukraine to Angola in June 1999 for that purpose. The officials also outlined further steps under review, including, for example, the possibility of Ukraine's participating in the European Union Code of Conduct on arms exports and of Ukraine's cancelling the registration of those aircraft of Ukrainian origin that are no longer under the control of the Ukrainian authorities. Senior officials undertook to provide the Chairman with the results of investigations under way regarding specific allegations and to provide relevant information to the Sanctions Committee on an ongoing basis. The Chairman welcomed this commitment on the part of the Government of Ukraine.

Consultations with international organizations

11. The Chairman addressed the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on 9 July 1999, during the its seventieth ordinary session, held in Algiers. It is believed that this was the first time that the Chairman of a United Nations Security Council Committee, speaking in that capacity, had addressed the Council of Ministers. (The text of the Chairman's remarks is included as appendix I.) The Chairman welcomed the draft decision adopted by the Council of Ministers on the report of the Secretary-General of OAU on the conflict situation in Angola. That draft decision reaffirmed the unwavering support of OAU for the relevant Security Council resolutions and appealed to all Member States to work strenuously for the implementation of all United Nations Security Council resolutions, especially those relating to sanctions against UNITA. (The full text of the draft decision is reproduced in appendix II.)

12. On the margin of the OAU session, the Chairman met with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Swaziland in his capacity as Chairman of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Inter-State Defence and Security Committee. The Chairman welcomed the progress made by the Minister and SADC in diffusing tensions between Angola and Zambia and reaffirmed his support for efforts by SADC to develop information-sharing arrangements on sanctions violations and to otherwise assist its members in implementing the Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA. The possibility that the forthcoming SADC summit to be held in Mozambique in August 1999 might also serve to further stimulate regional efforts to implement Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA, was also welcomed.

Recommendation fifteen:* Donor States should be encouraged to provide financial and material assistance to SADC in support of its efforts to enhance regional capacity for the implementation and monitoring of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA.

13. At the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Chairman addressed representatives of the member States of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), comprised of the 19 NATO members and 25 partner countries in Europe (Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan). In addressing EAPC, the Chairman expressed concern at the possibility that non-NATO-standard weapons sold or otherwise disposed of by new members of the alliance might enter the arms market in central and southern Africa or otherwise find their way into UNITA's possession. He urged that compliance with Security Council resolutions be among the factors considered when assessing the application of States seeking accession to NATO. In his statements to both OAU and EAPC, the Chairman emphasized that, while by virtue of geography, it was African States that would in large measure determine, through their actions, whether Security Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA would succeed or fail, African States were by no means alone in bearing responsibility for respecting and enforcing those sanctions.

14. The notion that compliance with Security Council resolutions should be included among criteria for accession was also discussed in the course of the Chairman's meeting in Brussels with representatives of the European Commission. Discussion focused on opportunities for collaboration between the Commission and the Sanctions Committee and its expert panels, including in the areas of small arms, on which the Commission has initiated a number of innovative programmes, capacity-building for sanctions monitoring and the convening of regional meetings. The Chairman welcomed the intention of the Commission and the European Union to become more actively engaged in efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement to the conflict in Angola. That intention was subsequently reflected in the Statement by the Presidency of the European Union on Angola (reproduced in appendix III) which indicates, in part, that the European Union intends to intensify its efforts to prevent UNITA from continuing the civil war in Angola in persistent defiance of United Nations Security Council resolutions and to encourage UNITA to return to the peace process. The statement emphasizes the European Union's commitment to maintain strong international pressure on UNITA and its leadership through full implementation, by all States Members of the United Nations, of United Nations sanctions against UNITA, and notes the Union's readiness to assist all States in Africa to implement fully the United Nations sanctions against UNITA effectively.

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* Recommendations one to fourteen are contained in the Chairman's report of 4 June 1999 (S/1999/644, annex).

Recommendation sixteen: The European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization should reaffirm their inclusion of compliance with Security Council decisions, including Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA, among the criteria for accession by new members.

15. In Brussels, the Chairman also met with representatives of the World Customs Organization (WCO). Discussion again focused on opportunities for collaboration, specifically with regard to improving customs procedures relating to items covered by the Security Council's measures against UNITA, including diamonds (see recommendation nineteen, below).

Recommendation seventeen: The World Customs Organization should formally be invited to collaborate with the Committee and its expert panels in the implementation of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA.

16. In Lyon, the Chairman met with the Secretary-General and other senior officials of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). The day-long series of meetings revealed broad scope for collaboration in such areas as information-sharing and analysis, within the framework of the existing cooperation agreement between the United Nations and Interpol. Interpol also undertook to assist in increasing awareness of the sanctions regime among national police organizations, including at the July meeting of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Organization and, possibly, through the convening of other regional meetings. In each United Nations Member State where legislation or regulations exist to give effect to Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA, violations of those sanctions constitute a criminal act and are therefore of legitimate concern to Interpol.

Recommendation eighteen: Further to recommendation five, Interpol should be invited to set up an informal working group or task force involving members of the Interpol General Secretariat, relevant subregional bureaux of Interpol and the expert panels established under Security Council resolution 1237 (1999).

Consultations with the diamond industry

17. The Chairman met with representatives of the diamond industry in Antwerp, the Netherlands, and at the Central Selling Organization in London. He also met with the leaders of the international diamond industry associations based in Antwerp, namely the International Diamond Manufacturers Association and the World Federation of Diamond Bourses. Industry representatives continued to demonstrate a strong commitment to abide by both the letter and the spirit of the Council's sanctions against UNITA.

18. The Chairman welcomed the intention of the International Diamond Manufacturers Association to include the issue of Angola sanctions on the agenda of the World Diamond Congress 2000, to be held in Antwerp in July 2000 and to invite him to address the Congress, as well as the Association's offer to disseminate a message from him to its membership worldwide. The Chairman also welcomed the statement on Angola issued by the International Diamond Manufacturers Association at its meeting in Moscow on 5 July, which read as follows:

Representatives of the major diamond manufacturing centres of the world came together in Moscow on 5 July 1999 for the meetings of the International Diamond Manufacturers Association (IDMA). IDMA is comprised of ten member organizations which collectively employ over 800,000 diamond cutters worldwide. The International Diamond Manufacturers Association enjoys a long-standing record of supporting human rights and the dignity of all individuals, regardless of their race, gender or national origin.

The representative delegations were unanimous in their support of the international community's efforts to end the conflict in Angola. The members were deeply concerned by reports of the ongoing human tragedy, the needless suffering and loss of life being inflicted upon the people of Angola.

IDMA urges all members of the diamond industry to refrain from purchasing any diamonds originating from Angola without a certificate of origin issued by the Government of Angola.

19. The Chairman's meetings at the Central Selling Organization included follow-up meetings with the senior management of De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited, including the Chairman of the Board. De Beers continue to demonstrate a willingness to work with the Committee and its expert panels in considering practical means to give effect to the sanctions, including with regard to the difficult issue of the visual identification of the source of rough diamonds.

20. The Chairman also met with government officials in the diamond sectors in Belgium, the United Kingdom and Ukraine. In Belgium, in particular, the diamond trade accounts for a significant portion of the national economy, including an estimated 10 per cent of export earnings. The Chairman's objective remains to reduce the revenue available to UNITA from diamond sales, without inflicting collateral damage on the legitimate diamond trade.

21. Individuals with whom the Chairman met throughout the diamond industry emphasized the importance of working with the Government of Angola to tighten controls on the buying and selling of diamonds within Angola and on diamond exports, including through the redesigning of government-issued certificates of origin. The Committee and its expert panels stand ready to assist the Government of Angola in this regard. There was, in addition, recognition that controls against the illegal export of UNITA diamonds would be difficult to achieve in the absence of greater standardization of control procedures worldwide.

Recommendation nineteen: Interested Member States, including in particular those that export or import diamonds, should work together to harmonize procedures and documentation for the import and export of rough diamonds, possibly through the World Customs Organization. This should be done in consultation with the diamond industry, drawing upon any advice the expert panels might offer.

22. As the Chairman was returning to New York, the Angolan media and European wire services were reporting that UNITA soldiers had rounded up some 50 women and children at a market in Sachitembo, a village 330 miles south-east of

Luanda, before shooting the women at point-blank range and throwing their babies in a river. The cost, in human terms, that the war in Angola inflicts upon innocent civilians was again conveyed, shortly afterwards, in the UNICEF 1999 report, Progress of Nations, which indicated that children in Angola were at greater risk than children anywhere else in the world. It is essential that sanctions be made to work more effectively to help limit the impact of the Angolan civil war on its long-suffering population.

23. As indicated in the Chairman's report of 4 June 1999, the Council's sanctions against UNITA are not punitive in intention or design, but rather are intended to help establish the conditions for a resumption of political dialogue to achieve a durable resolution of the conflict in Angola. The Committee and the Council will, as a matter of course, continue to review UNITA's willingness to engage in political dialogue and calibrate Council-imposed sanctions accordingly. It is only through such dialogue that the conflict in Angola can be brought to an end.

Appendix I

Statement of the Chairman before the seventieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, Algiers, 9 July 1999

I deeply appreciate your giving me an opportunity to speak to you this morning. I believe this may be the first time that the Chair of a United Nations Security Council Committee, speaking in that capacity, has addressed the Organization of African Unity Council of Ministers.

I am grateful for your invitation and, on behalf of the Security Council, I very much hope that this is indicative of a new era of close and effective cooperation between OAU and the Security Council.

In May of this year I visited seven countries in central and southern Africa in my capacity as Chairman of the United Nations Security Council's Angola Sanctions Committee. My objectives were threefold:

- First, to engage Governments and the private sector in discussion to identify measures to improve the effectiveness of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA;

- Second, to remind Governments of their obligation, under the Charter of the United Nations, to implement Council resolutions and to enact the necessary legislation or regulations to that end;

- Third, to request Member States, companies and individuals to provide the Committee with information on violations of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA.

It is an open secret that the Security Council's sanctions against UNITA have thus far had limited impact. One of the ministers with whom I met described the ongoing violation of these sanctions against UNITA as "a crisis of African solidarity".

African States are by no means alone in bearing responsibility for respecting and enforcing the sanctions against UNITA. Supply and demand must both be addressed. For this reason, in addition to visiting central and southern Africa, I am also travelling to eastern and western Europe and carrying out consultations with Governments and organizations in North America and elsewhere.

Africans are not buying UNITA's diamonds and Africans are not producing tanks and armoured personnel carriers and vast quantities of heavy ammunition for Mr. Savimbi's use, but it is African States that will in large part determine, through their actions, whether the Security Council sanctions against UNITA succeed or fail. And it is clearly African States that would bear the brunt of failure. Angola stands on the brink of a humanitarian catastrophe. Throughout my visit last month, I heard repeatedly expressions of concern at the likelihood of continuing warfare in Angola and at the possibility that the

juxtaposition of the conflicts in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in neighbouring countries could lead to a conflagration throughout the region.

The persistent rumours of a breakthrough in the Lusaka talks, and the almost tangible prospects of an early signature of a ceasefire agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, are, indeed, exciting and welcome. An end to the fighting in the Democratic Republic of the Congo could make my task of applying effective sanctions against UNITA a great deal easier, and would help to refocus and reinvigorate our collective efforts to this end.

Should, however, a lasting agreement to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo remain elusive, it will be all the more important to ensure that sanctions against UNITA are allowed to work to limit the murderous impact of the Angolan civil war on its long-suffering population.

The Security Council is determined to play its part in rendering the sanctions more effective, both through its own efforts and in partnership with Governments and organizations, including, for example, SADC. We are not striving for perfection, but we do believe that the sanctions can be implemented so that they significantly degrade UNITA's capacity to wage war.

One measure of the Council's commitment to render the sanctions effective is its decision, in its resolution 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999, to establish two expert panels to collect information on the sources and methods of violations of the relevant Council sanctions against UNITA and to recommend measures both to end those violations and to improve the implementation of the sanctions. One panel, with up to six members, will address the sources of revenue, funding and petroleum supplies of UNITA. This panel will focus on the resources that enable UNITA to operate. A second panel, with up to four members, will address the sources of military support to UNITA. The panels have a mandate of six months' duration. We expect to nominate the panel members next week, and hope that the panels will convene in New York at the end of this month. Nothing like this has been tried before by a Sanctions Committee, and I hope OAU Ministers will see this as an indication of the Council's very serious intent to see sanctions against UNITA applied vigorously and effectively.

A second measure of the Council's commitment is its willingness to consider far-reaching recommendations contained in a public report I presented to the Security Council on 4 June (United Nations document S/1999/644). The OAU secretariat was kind enough to make copies in English and French and will, if you agree, Mr. Chairman, distribute them to members. These recommendations include the suggestion that the Secretary-General be asked to provide recommendations to the Security Council on the feasibility of deploying, in the region and elsewhere, a small number of United Nations civilian sanctions monitors possessing expertise relating to customs inspection. My intention is that the expert panels should also offer their views on these and any other recommendations they may care to make to limit UNITA's war-fighting capacity. The introduction of such a monitoring capacity would, I believe, better equip the Council both to detect violations and, equally important, to indicate where accusations of violations are without foundation.

In my report of 4 June to the Security Council, I recommended that Member States, including in particular those possessing significant capacity for intelligence-gathering, should be encouraged to make information on the violation of Council-imposed sanctions against UNITA available to the Committee and should be encouraged to make the collection of such information a priority. This is essential if we are to have any prospect of success in enforcing sanctions. Allow me to repeat, here today, my appeal for such information, in the hope that the members of OAU will make an important contribution to this information-gathering effort.

When I served on the Security Council's Rhodesia Sanctions Committee 22 years ago, we operated - deep in the Cold War - in a "target rich" environment with regard to information on sanctions violations, as intelligence services from East and West competed to outdo each other in the production of evidence of such violations. The situation has changed now, with the result that hard, verifiable information is difficult to come by. The United Nations Secretariat is not equipped to provide such information. It has no intelligence service and each Sanctions Committee draws on secretariat support amounting to but part of a single person's responsibilities. The expert panels will help to fill the gap, but the cooperation of Member States will remain vital.

At the outset, Mr. Chairman, I noted that in my recent travels in southern Africa I had urged all the Governments I visited to enact the necessary legislation, or pass appropriate regulations, to ensure that Security Council-endorsed measures against UNITA would have the force of law in each Member State so that sanctions violators could and would be punished. This is necessary to bring to an end the culture of impunity that has developed with regard to the effective application of these measures designed to end the war in Angola.

I am, of course, bearing the same message on my current travels and will seek every opportunity to bring it home at the United Nations, through the media and by other means. I thank you, OAU Ministers for offering me such an important forum in which to reiterate this message, and stress how important a few high-profile prosecutions would be to the success of our collective purpose of bringing peace to the people of Angola.

The Council's sanctions against UNITA are not punitive in intention or design but rather are intended to foster the conditions for a resumption of political dialogue to achieve a durable resolution of the conflict in Angola. The Committee and the Council will, as a matter of course, continue to review UNITA's willingness to engage in meaningful political dialogue and are prepared to calibrate the Council-imposed sanctions accordingly.

Two years ago, the Security Council invested considerable time and effort in addressing the causes of conflict in Africa. If we, in the Security Council and OAU, are serious in wanting to come to terms with those causes, we could usefully begin by curbing UNITA's destabilization of so much of your continent. Mr. Chairman, Ministers: the Security Council is committed to working with you to render the sanctions against UNITA more effective.

In this regard, Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate your Secretary-General's affirmation, in his report to the Council of Ministers, of the

importance of the international community's effective implementation of Security Council-imposed measures against UNITA.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the privilege of addressing the Council of Ministers of your distinguished organization.

Appendix II

Draft decision of the seventieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity on the report of the Secretary-General on the conflict situation in Angola (Doc. CM/2099 (LXX-a)

CM/Dec.450 (LXX)

Council:

1. TAKES NOTE of the report;

2. ACKNOWLEDGES the efforts deployed by the Government of Angola aimed at the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and EXPRESSES the view that Mr. Jonas Savimbi excluded himself from the ongoing democratic process in Angola by deliberately violating the Lusaka Protocol and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and by ignoring the various appeals by the international community;

3. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Mr. Jonas Savimbi and his UNITA group for unleashing indiscriminate military action against the civilian population; and for the killings, maiming and displacement of innocent women and children, the abduction of foreigners, the destruction of civilian aircraft, including United Nations aircraft, and for other crimes;

4. REAFFIRMS the unwavering support of the OAU for the relevant Security Council resolutions and those of SADC, especially the resolution passed at Mauritius which considers Jonas Savimbi as a war criminal;

5. APPEALS to all Member States to strenuously work for the implementation of all United Nations Security Council resolutions, especially those relating to sanctions against UNITA;

6. FURTHER APPEALS TO ALL Member States to intensify the campaign for the total isolation of Mr. Savimbi and his group as called for by the United Nations Security Council, the OAU Central Organ and SADC Summit;

7. HAILS the ongoing efforts aimed at improving relations between Angola and Zambia, especially as such rapprochement is crucial for the peace, security and stability of the region and for the long-term development of Angola;

8. URGES the Organization to play a more active role in the search for a solution to the Angolan crisis. In this respect, the mechanism involving Presidents Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Mascarenhas of Cape Verde and the OAU Secretary-General, either in its present or expanded form, to be reactivated to ensure that OAU is at the forefront of efforts to mobilize support for ending the Angolan conflict;

9. **REITERATES ITS APPEAL** to all Member States, especially those with the ability to do so, and the entire international community, to extend as a matter of utmost urgency the necessary assistance to those in need, and to support the efforts of the Government of Angola to cope with the humanitarian tragedy in that country.

Appendix III

Statement by the Presidency of the European Union on Angola

The European Union deeply deplores the resumption of civil war in Angola, for which the responsibility lies primarily with the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) under the leadership of Dr. Jonas Savimbi. The European Union intends to intensify its efforts to prevent UNITA from continuing the civil war in Angola in persistent defiance of Security Council resolutions and to encourage UNITA to return to the peace process.

In this regard, the European Union once more stresses its commitment to maintaining strong international pressure on UNITA and its leadership through the full implementation, by all States Members of the United Nations, of United Nations sanctions against UNITA. It welcomes the decisions contained in Security Council resolution 1237 (1999) aimed at improving the implementation of the sanctions regime against UNITA and supports the recommendations thereafter suggested in a report to the Security Council dated 4 June 1999 (S/1999/644) by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993).

The European Union remains convinced that lasting peace in Angola can only be achieved through political means. It therefore strongly urges UNITA and its leadership to cease its military activities and to demonstrate, unequivocally, its will to resume dialogue in good faith with the Government of Angola on the basis of the resolutions of the Security Council, with a view to the demilitarization of UNITA and the extension of State administration throughout the country. Provided that UNITA takes such action, the European Union calls upon the Government to respond favourably to the ceasefire and to enter into a dialogue. The European Union also calls upon the Government to accept a significant United Nations presence in Angola compatible with the enormous tasks facing the country. The European Union considers that a United Nations presence, including a human rights component, can contribute positively to a peaceful settlement of the Angolan conflict.

The European Union regards peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as essential for the stability of the region and for restoring peace in Angola and welcomes the recent ceasefire agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In this context the European Union is ready to assist all states in Africa to fully implement the United Nations sanctions against UNITA effectively. The European Union welcomes the contacts between the Governments of Angola and Zambia and encourages them to pursue these contacts, in order to foster stability in southern Africa.

The European Union is deeply concerned that as a consequence of the latest outbreak of hostilities the number of refugees and displaced persons has risen dramatically, putting at risk the lives and well-being of a large part of the population. The European Union is particularly alarmed by the number of internally displaced persons, now estimated at 1.7 million. The European Union reiterates its appeal to the Government of Angola and UNITA to respect human

rights and to cooperate with the humanitarian organizations in the delivery of emergency relief assistance, to guarantee the safety and freedom of movement of their personnel, as well as access to affected populations. The European Union will continue to make all efforts to provide humanitarian aid to the victims of the conflict and to support demining.

The European Union calls upon the Government, as a signatory to the Ottawa Convention, but in particular upon UNITA, to cease mine-laying activities immediately.

The European Union welcomes the recent efforts made by the Government to implement reforms aimed at stabilizing the economic and financial situation of the country. It encourages the Government of Angola to continue these efforts and the fight against corruption and poverty, which are essential for a meaningful and fruitful international cooperation.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated country of Cyprus and the European Free Trade Association countries, members of the European Economic Area align themselves with the present statement.

Appendix IV

Individuals with whom the Committee Chairman met

Algeria

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Swaziland, as Chairman of the SADC Inter-State Defence and Security Committee

Additional meetings were held with Ministers with whom the Chairman had met during his visit to southern and central Africa in May and with other representatives of member States of the Organization of African Unity.

Belgium

Government of Belgium:

Director-General of Bilateral Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Director, Sub-Saharan Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Director, United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Counsellor, Service Licences, Ministry of Economic Affairs
Representatives of the Customs Service

The new Government was being formed at the time of the Chairman's visit.

European Community:

Deputy Director-General, Directorate General VIII - Development
Representatives of Directorate General VIII

World Customs Organization:

Director, Compliance and Facilitation

Diamond industry:

Secretary-General and Treasurer, International Diamond Manufacturers Association
President, World Federation of Diamond Bourses
President, Algemene Juweliersvereniging, Amsterdam

President, Diamond High Council
General Manager, Diamond High Council
Manager, Diamond Office, Diamond High Council
Director, Antwerp Diamond Exchange
Managing Director, R. Steinmetz & Sons B.V.B.A.

France

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol):

Secretary-General
Director, Regional Coordination and Development
Director, Legal Affairs
Regional Coordinator for Africa
Representatives of the Organized Crime Branch, the Analytical Criminal Intelligence Unit of the Criminal Intelligence Sub-Directorate, and the Communications Sub-Directorate

Ukraine

Government of Ukraine:

First Deputy Secretary (and Acting Secretary), National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, and Head of the Committee on Export Control Policy and Military Technical Cooperation with Foreign Countries
First Deputy Foreign Minister of Ukraine
Deputy Foreign Minister of Ukraine responsible for Africa
First Deputy Minister, Ministry of Industrial Policy of Ukraine
First Deputy Head of the Security Council of Ukraine
Director-General, Ukrspetseksport State Foreign Trade Company
First Deputy Chairman, Ukrspetseksport State Foreign Trade Company
First Deputy Director-General, Ukrspetseksport State Foreign Trade Company
Director, Polymetaly State Company
Deputy Chairman, State Customs Service of Ukraine
Director, Arms Control and Military and Technical Cooperation Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine
Acting Director, International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

A scheduled meeting with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, to have been held in Algiers, did not take place because of unavoidable difficulties relating to travel.

United Kingdom

Government of the United Kingdom:

Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Director (International Organizations), Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Director (Africa and Commonwealth), Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Representatives of the Bank of England, Customs and Excise, the Department for International Development, the Department of Trade and Industry and HM Treasury

Members of the Select Committee on International Development, House of Commons

Diamond industry:

Chairman, Central Selling Organization (and Chairman, Board of Directors, De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited)
Executive Directors, Central Selling Organization (and Members of the Board of Directors, De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited)
Director of Diamond Buying, Central Selling Organization
Director, Rough Sorting and Diamond Control, Central Selling Organization
Africa Desk Manager, Central Selling Organization

Non-governmental organizations (meetings with the Chairman and/or his staff):

Director and members of the research staff, Global Witness
Research staff, Human Rights Watch
Assistant Director and members of the research staff, International Institute for Strategic Studies

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 JULY 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On 26 July 1999, I informed you of my decision to continue with the registration of voters for the forthcoming consultation in East Timor (see S/1999/822). Following discussions yesterday with my Personal Representative for East Timor, Mr. Jamsheed Marker, and advice received from the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET), I wish to inform you that I have decided to postpone the date of the consultation itself until 30 August 1999. This decision has been relayed to the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal.

I took this decision for technical reasons, and also as a consequence of the delay in the start of registration that occurred in mid-July, which was necessary at that time in order to seek an improvement in the security situation. It is fundamental to the integrity of the consultation process that there be a reliable list of voters. I have been advised that UNAMET requires more time in which to collate the list of voters, publicize it adequately and allow for a proper appeals procedure.

The Council will note that the new date for the consultation is now over three weeks later than the date of 8 August 1999 originally envisaged in resolution 1246 (1999) by which UNAMET was established. I would therefore like to request the Council to authorize an extension of the current UNAMET mandate by one month to enable the Mission to perform the tasks assigned to it.

As foreseen in the agreement of 5 May 1999 (A/53/951-S/1999/513), the United Nations will continue to have a presence in East Timor after the consultation. The United Nations is currently planning for this phase and is discussing this with the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal. This was the main focus of attention at the Senior Officials Meeting held on 15 and 16 July 1999. I intend to report to the Council shortly on this matter.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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LETTER DATED 28 JULY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 28 July 1999 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq. The letter conveys a strong protest from Iraq at the destruction of the seven specimens of VX nerve gas at the Special Commission's premises in Baghdad, which appears to be a cover-up of the scheme contrived by the Special Commission in 1998 when it alleged that there were traces of VX agent on remnants of Iraqi missile warheads. It further calls for a full inventory to be made of all items at the Special Commission's premises in Baghdad by an impartial, professional team in order to bring the facts to light and vindicate Iraq's rights, which were ignored and undermined by the Special Commission for eight years in the name of the United Nations and the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 28 July 1999 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

The seven specimens of VX nerve gas having been destroyed yesterday, Tuesday, 27 July 1999, and further to our note verbale addressed to you on the same day through Mr. Prakash Shah, your personal representative, requesting that the specimens should be preserved and that they should not be destroyed pending further investigation of the matter, I should like to inform you that we protest in the strongest terms against the step that has been taken. We do so for the following reasons:

1. The mandate of the team, which was taken as a pretext for this step, was established on the basis of a letter from Richard Butler. At that time, the Security Council was not aware that there was a quantity of VX nerve gas at the Special Commission's premises at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad.

2. This fact was revealed only after the team had arrived in Baghdad, and this gives it the character of a new element that requires investigation in view of the serious nature of the matter, of the suspicions surrounding the VX issue that arose from the conduct of the Special Commission and from the differing analyses of the warhead remnants at the three (American, French and Swiss) laboratories and of the relevance of the foregoing to the credibility of the position adopted by the Special Commission on this issue and on all the disarmament issues.

3. The Council's discussions saw an obvious endeavour to cover up the facts that was led by the United States of America. It would have been more appropriate to adopt a position that accorded with rules of law and the principles of morality and sought to uncover the facts, while the team's mandate was established by you at a time when the whole truth was not known to you or to the Council. We are very surprised at the statement made to the Security Council on 26 July by Mr. Janantha Dhanapala, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, to the effect that you believed that it would be best to comply with the original mandate of the team and destroy the specimens despite the new fact that had come to light since that mandate had been established.

4. This position announced by Mr. Dhanapala in the Council as expressing your conviction was taken as a key pretext for the destruction of the nerve gas specimens in the manner described above. Great damage has been done not only to Iraq's case but also to the credibility and presumed neutrality of the United Nations now that the chance to determine the truth with respect to the matter of the nerve gas has been so precipitously destroyed.

5. Iraq expresses deep regret and protests in the strongest terms at this action. It appears to us to be a cover-up of the scheme contrived by the Special Commission in 1998 when it alleged that there were traces of VX on remnants of Iraqi missile warheads on the basis of a suspect analysis carried out in an American laboratory. The truth is that it was these specimens, those

that have been at the Special Commission's premises in Baghdad, that were used by elements in the Special Commission deliberately to contaminate the warhead remnants. Indeed, the other specimens taken from the same warheads that were removed to France and Switzerland showed no traces of VX. This constitutes significant evidence that the Special Commission's allegations concerning all the disarmament areas were false, and it is one more indication of collusion between the Special Commission and the United States (the source of these specimens) in fabricating pretexts and lies in order to prolong the unjust embargo imposed on Iraq.

We deem it essential that a comprehensive inventory of all items at the Special Commission's premises in Baghdad should be made by a neutral, professional team, with the participation of diplomats representing the members of the Security Council, in order to determine all the facts concerning the contents of the premises and their relevance to the honesty of the Special Commission, to the reputation of the United Nations and to the rights and legitimate interests of Iraq that were ignored and undermined by the Special Commission for eight years in the name of the United Nations and the Security Council.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister
of the Republic of Iraq